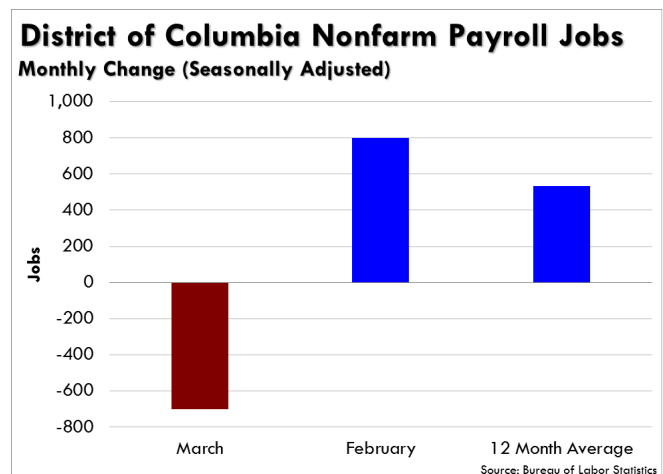
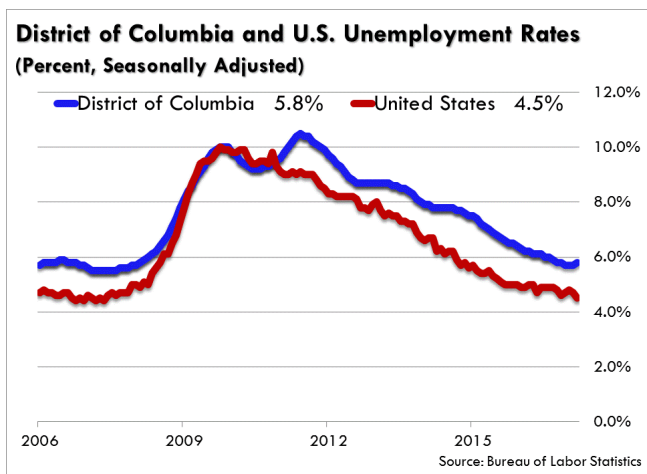


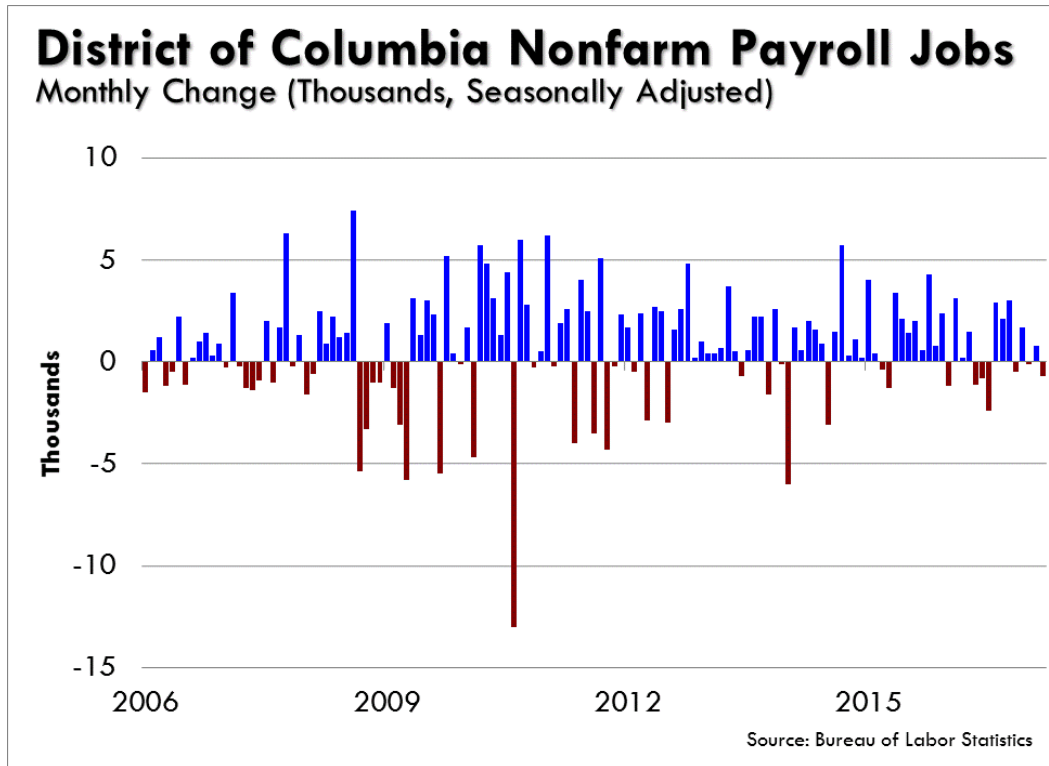


April 23, 2017

Summary

- **District of Columbia lost 700 jobs and the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point to 5.8 percent in March** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, District of Columbia added 6,400 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point from 6.2 percent.
- **In March, District of Columbia's private sector lost 2,700 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 4,800 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Washingtonians rose by 402 in March**, and over the past year 6,879 Washingtonians found jobs.
- District of Columbia's **labor force participation rate increased to 70.3 percent** from 70.2 percent in March. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.1 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.2 percentage point to 4.5 percent in March**. State employment and unemployment data for April is scheduled for release on May 19, 2017. The national employment situation report for April will be released on Friday, May 5, 2017.





District of Columbia Payroll Employment

District of Columbia lost 700 jobs, or 0.09 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during March. In the prior month, District of Columbia added 800 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 6,400, or 0.82 percent. District of Columbia nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 6 of the past 12 months.

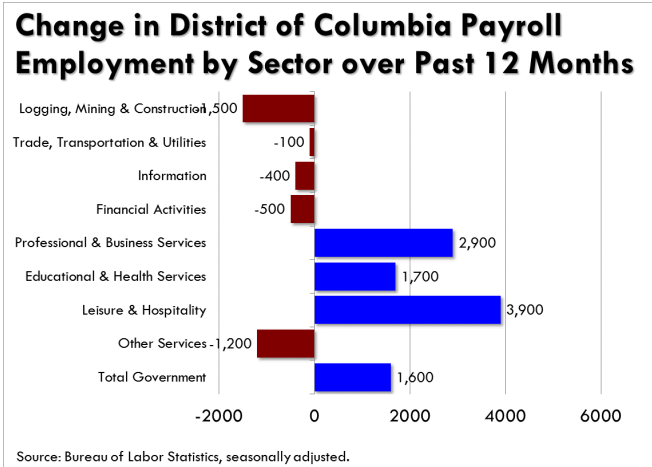
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 98,000 jobs in March, or 0.07 percent. Over the 12-month period ending March 2017, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,185,000 jobs, or 1.52 percent. District of Columbia ranks 40th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During March, District of Columbia's private-sector lost 2,700 jobs, or 0.49 percent. The private-sector in District of Columbia added 2,400 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 4,800, or 0.89 percent. District of Columbia private-sector payroll employment has increased in 6 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 89,000 jobs in March, or 0.07 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,033,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.67 percent. District of Columbia ranks 34th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during March were Total Government (+2,000) and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+200). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Professional & Business Services (-1,500), Financial Activities (-500), and Other Services (-500).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Leisure & Hospitality (+3,900) and Professional & Business Services (+2,900). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Logging, Mining & Construction (-1,500) and Other Services (-1,200).



District of Columbia Labor Force Statistics

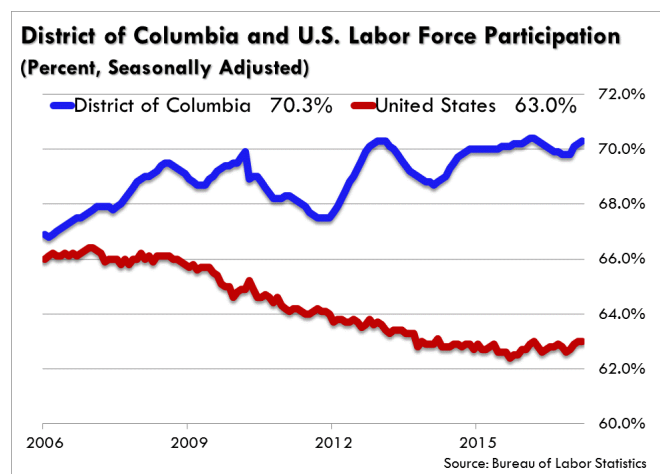
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia rose to 70.3 percent in March from 70.2 percent the prior month. At 70.3 percent, District of Columbia has one of the five highest labor force participation rates in the nation. The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia was 70.4 percent in March 2016. The series high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia occurred in July 1988 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.2 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 67.5 percent in December 2011. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in October 1981 when the labor force participation rate hit 62.0 percent. The national labor force participation rate was unchanged at 63.0 percent, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the District of Columbia civilian



noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, was unchanged at 66.3 percent in March. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 7 have higher employment-to-population ratios than the District. The employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia is 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia was 66.3 percent in March 2017. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia occurred in July 1988

when the employment-to-population ratio hit 67.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 60.6 percent in September 2011. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1982 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.3 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 60.1 percent in March. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

